

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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**FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1900.**  
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## AUGUST CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of August, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

| Date                     | Copies    | Total  |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 1.....                   | 84,090    | 82,290 |
| 2.....                   | 84,290    | 85,340 |
| 3.....                   | 83,120    | 85,950 |
| 4.....                   | 85,570    | 83,790 |
| 5 Sunday.....            | 86,340    | 83,340 |
| 6.....                   | 83,390    | 83,270 |
| 7.....                   | 83,070    | 83,200 |
| 8.....                   | 83,210    | 82,710 |
| 9.....                   | 83,740    | 90,960 |
| 10.....                  | 82,550    | 85,940 |
| 11.....                  | 88,335    | 83,520 |
| 12 Sunday.....           | 85,490    | 83,030 |
| 13.....                  | 83,380    | 83,140 |
| 14.....                  | 83,020    | 83,130 |
| 15.....                  | 82,920    | 88,330 |
| 16.....                  | 82,520    | 82,520 |
| Total for the month..... | 2,612,795 |        |

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed..... 45,522

Net number distributed..... 2,567,273

Average daily distribution..... 82,844

And said W. R. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of August was 1.2 per cent.

W. R. CARR,  
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of August, 1900.  
 H. M. KNOX,  
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires July 12, 1901.

## IT IS COMMENDABLE.

There is no reason why a Democrat should cavil at the Republican spirit of thankfulness under the rod of chastisement which enables the President's party to at least express a certain content with the showing made by the Vermont election returns.

Those returns, as The Republic has already pointed out, reveal gratifying Democratic gains in a statewide Republican State where all the influence of the administration and of the Republican National Committee was exerted to bring out a Republican vote which should encourage the party in other States. They prove that the Democratic representation in the Vermont State Legislature has been most materially increased. They indicate a Democratic national victory in November.

Therefore is it the Democrats should applaud the Republican spirit of resignation which leads that party to make the best of the Vermont election returns. A party thus resigned to adversity in September should not make a great outcry when final disaster comes in November. And it's always good to see parties or individuals take their medicine with as few wry faces as is possible. The Republicans are submitting to a needful discipline with commendable meekness.

## AFFECTED INDIRECTLY.

Employees whose source of income has not been threatened or destroyed by the formation of trusts, and that of traveling salesmen, must not believe that their incomes have entirely escaped the baneful effect of these monopolies. The trusts have not only increased the expenditures of the employee, but they have decreased his income.

Traveling salesmen and others deprived of their ordinary means of earning a living have been forced into other occupations, and the wages in these lines have been depressed by the increased offerings of labor.

Traveling salesmen who have spent the best years of their life in learning their business and acquiring the adaptability necessary to success in their calling, are obliged, when they are thrown out of employment and are unable to find re-employment higher lines, to descend in the scale and take less remunerative employment. That is not only deprives these men of their skill—their skill which they have laid out, but it deprives labor in other lines of the fair reward which, without a glut in labor offered, it would receive.

A scrutiny of the rise in prices since 1896 shows Americans plainly how trusts take the money out of the consumer's pocket, and the above facts show how trusts keep a considerable portion of money from ever reaching the consumer's pocket.

## MORE INSINCERITY.

In a letter from Governor Stephens, published in Wednesday's Republic, the fact was made clear that the Ziegenhein Municipal Assembly of St. Louis, and not the Missouri State Legislature in Jefferson City, is responsible for the creation of the local "street railway trust," otherwise known as the St. Louis Transit Company.

Governor Stephens showed that the street railway consolidation bill as passed by the Missouri Legislature was not, in that form, applicable to St. Louis. It was, in fact, inoperative here for all time, save under the single contingency of the passage of an ordinance by the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis authorizing the consolidation of street railways in this city. In other words, had the Ziegenhein Municipal Assembly seen fit to defeat such an ordinance, the entire consolidation scheme, in so far as St. Louis is concerned, would have fallen through.

This local Republican body, however, did not see fit to take such action. Instead, it passed the necessary ordinance, thus of its own act making street railway consolidation in St. Louis possible. With the passage of this ordinance the St. Louis Transit Company became a unit under one corporate management all the street railway lines in St. Louis, with the single exception of the Suburban. And then it was a Republican Municipal Assembly having thus created the local street railway combine, that Republican party organs and orators began assailing the Missouri Legislature for what was in reality the act of the St. Louis Municipal Assembly.

## AMERICANISM COMPELS.

It was to have been expected that Richard Olney, formerly Secretary of State in President Cleveland's Cabinet, and William L. Wilson, formerly Postmaster General in the same Cabinet, would take a decisive stand in support of the Democratic national platform on the paramount issue of imperialism.

Both Mr. Olney and Mr. Wilson are consistent Americans and clear thinkers. They could not fail to see the menace to the Republic and to free institutions contained in Mr. McKinley's policy of Empire. Their Americanism would not permit them to remain silent in such a crisis. They would naturally define their own positions and as naturally urge upon their countrymen the vital American duty of upholding the true American creed of freedom against the new doctrine of imperialism and foreign conquest.

It will be strange indeed if Mr. Cleveland himself shall fail to come forward in defense of the Republic at such a time. His recent letter, to which The Republic called the attention of its readers, warrants the general belief now entertained that Mr. Cleveland will shortly announce his support of Mr. Bryan's candidacy and of the Democratic platform declaration against imperialism. He is essentially a man possessing the courage of his convictions. Having once made up his mind that the Republic is imperiled by Mr. McKinley's surrender to the temptations of Empire, Mr. Cleveland will not be afraid to speak his mind. That he will do so with exceptional effectiveness now seems reasonably certain.

The McKinley imperialists have over-shot the mark in urging Americans to a career of conquest and of monarchical sin for the money that is in such a course. They have taken it for granted that the American love of liberty and justice has died out in American bosoms. They have assumed that a national greed of gold and lust of land are the animating impulses of American character. They will realize in November what a ghastly mistake they have made in cherishing so degraded a view of the American spirit.

## LIBELING A STATE.

Globe-Democrat abuse of the State of Arkansas and its people, continually maintained in both its editorial and news columns and marked by a reckless bitterness of spirit, has been one of the features of the political campaign now ended in the triumph of the Democratic party in that State.

It is natural, of course, that this unfair method of waging political warfare should be derided by the people of Arkansas. They do not object to fair fighting in a fair field, governed by decent conventions and controlled by a manliness of spirit which insures only the employment of clean and legitimate campaign methods. But they do condemn such tactics as are employed by the Globe-Democrat—slander of the State and its people, personal vituperation aimed at candidates for State office, trained misdirection by the Globe-Democrat's Washington correspondent sent into Arkansas for the purpose of slinging mud.

These characteristic Globe-Democrat tactics are unhappily even more familiar to the people of Missouri, the Globe-Democrat's own State, than to those of Arkansas. For many years the cry of "Poor Old Missouri" was lifted by the Globe-Democrat for the purpose of injuring this State in the eyes of the outside world. Missouri's Democracy was, to the Globe-Democrat, the unpardonable sin, for which no punishment of slander and backbiting and bearing false witness could be too severe. That astoundingly malicious partisan sheet seemed to delight in maintaining the role of "the dirty bird that fouls its own nest." It placed every obstacle possible in the way of Missouri progress. It discouraged investment and immigration by holding Missouri up as "the horrible example" among States. Its one answer to capital or labor looking toward Missouri was "Poor Old Missouri!"

The people of Arkansas are now seeing the Globe-Democrat in its true colors. Its habit of maligning and belittling and befouling the Southwest long ago became a fixed habit. Arkansas is coming in for its share of the befouling. It has the misfortune to be within easy reach of the Globe-Democrat, making the volume of uncleanliness discharged upon its people second only to that which the people of Missouri, the Globe-Democrat's own State, have so long suffered.

## THE FACTS STILL STAND.

For a wonder the Globe-Democrat is accurate to the extent of one statement among many in an article. The Republic frankly and cheerfully acknowledges that it was in error in saying that the Republican party in Missouri passed the act establishing the Metropolitan Police Department in 1881. This does not, however, affect the material fact in the case—that Missouri Republicanism gladly took occasion to profit by that act, and that Republican legislation made greater the partisan advantage possible from the handling of the Police Department for Republican ends.

In the General Assembly of 1883-84 the Republicans had control of the legislative department of Missouri. It was then within their power to repeal the police law of St. Louis. It was their duty to do so if they believed it to be an unjust and iniquitous law. Instead of doing this, however, they widened the scope of the law for Republican benefit. By an act passed December 12, 1883, the Republicans created an additional office in the Police Department, that of Vice President of the Police Board, and by that same act increased the pay of Captains \$25 per month, that of Lieutenants \$20 per month, that of

Sergeants \$17.50 per month, and of patrolmen \$20 per month, and increased the number of men in the department.

Does this look as if the Republican party, when in power in Missouri, condemned what the Globe-Democrat now so strenuously denounces as "the infamous germ of the present police law"? Do this creation of a new police office, this increase of police salaries all along the line and this enlargement of the police force—all by Republican legislation in 1883—support the Globe-Democrat's present contention that the police law of 1881 was allowed to become "practically a dead letter until the present Legislature revived and revised it in the interest of the Democratic party"? Does it not look, instead, as if the Republican administration in Missouri made the police law a very "live" law indeed for the profit of Missouri Republicanism? What heartier approval of a law could be manifested than this of the St. Louis police law by the Republican party during the one period when it had the power to touch that law?

The Republic has been prompt to acknowledge its one slip of memory in discussing this topic. The Globe-Democrat should be equally frank. What is its authority for asserting that the Republican party, which took swift occasion to profit by the police law when its one opportunity presented, will now reform and improve the police force? What is its reason for arguing that any police law will not be used for Republican partisan benefit at the present time exactly as it was so used for Republican partisan benefit in 1883?

AND STILL THEY COME.

Mr. Jefferson Ray, a well-known and highly respected farmer living near Sarnia, Ill., writes to the press of that city to deny the truth of a story published in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat to the effect that he, a Democrat, had joined the McKinley and Yates Club of Anna Township, organized for campaign work in the interests of the Republican party.

Mr. Ray declares that he is a staunch Democrat, a "stickler" for Bryan and Stevenson, and asks that his statement be published as illustrating how false and baseless are the Republican stories of defections from Democratic ranks. He is justified in taking this action, inasmuch as such stories naturally exercise some influence in a campaign, and a good and true Democrat hates to be used as a weapon against his own party.

It must be confessed that the Globe-Democrat is proving to the Hanna-McKinley gang its willingness to go to any lengths in the imperialist game of humbugging the people into re-electing Mr. McKinley. In this matter of claiming converts from the Democratic party the Globe-Democrat allows no peep-up-fitter to confine its powers. It publishes entirely imaginary names of such converts, or the names of persons still faithful to Democracy, with impartial unconcern. The spectacle is remarkable for shamelessness of demeanor and degradation of morals. That its significance is not lost upon the people is a fact daily becoming more self-evident.

During the past three weeks The Republic has received many dozens of requests for the publication of an article from the Des Moines Globe, a small weekly Republican paper, advocating a constitutional monarchy. The Republic is a strong party paper, but it fights squarely. The Des Moines Globe is not edited under conditions which make it a responsible spokesman of anything. No doubt the whole tendency of yesterday's Republicanism is toward monarchy. In private, thousands of Republicans who inherit the old pharisaical notions of the Federalist party advocate a property suffrage and a monarchy. But the Des Moines Globe has no authority to represent even them. There is enough monarchy to combat in the Republican party without using the Globe's utterances.

Wash street is the northern limit of the conduit district. Tuesday night's fatal accidents arose from crossed wires on Carr street, the first street outside the conduit district. The plain conclusion is that the conduit district should be extended.

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The regular provincial chapter of the Priars Minors, formerly Franciscans, will begin its sessions next Wednesday at the St. Louis Monastery, No. 249 Marquette street, St. Louis.

The chapter meets every three years, at which time the Provincial Custos and his counselors and all supervisors of the different houses of the order are assembled. The meeting, in fact, is a convention of the executive heads of the order for the purpose of discussing the business of the order and making such changes as will be made in the management of the order.

The chapter is attended by about fifty delegates, representing the thirty-five houses of the order in the United States, which are scattered all over the country from Ohio to California.

The duration of the meeting cannot be stated, depending largely upon the amount of business to be transacted.

The present Provincial Custos is Theodore Arentz. There is no law preventing him from succeeding himself, and he most likely will do so. Whoever is elected, however, will reside in St. Louis, as the official residence of the Custos is located in the monastery here.

Former Cabinet Secretaries Olney and Wilson are now in line for the Democratic national ticket of 1900, and it is expected that former President Cleveland will join the patriotic procession before many days.

There is sound philosophy in the caution, "Be right; if you can't be right, be careful." Joseph Flory appears to conduct his campaign with a pleasant disregard for both alternatives.

Ziegenhein, Baumhoff, Kerens and Flory—Missouri Republicanism's "Big Four"—must never be allowed to put their St. Louis gang-antics into effect in Jefferson City.

Apparently no Illinois Democrat is safe from being classed in the Globe-Democrat's Ananias list of Democrats who are now supporting Mr. McKinley for re-election.

And now let us hope that its desperate political fortunes will not impel the McKinley administration to involve us in a foreign war over the Chinese question.

Street car consolidation in St. Louis was a foregone conclusion from the moment that it depended upon the action of the local Republican Municipal Assembly.

Missourians know just what to expect of either Dockery or Flory as Governor of Missouri. This means 60,000 majority for Dockery.

**The Macdon Barbecue.**  
 We're going to have a barbecue—Democrat, be joyful!  
 At Macdon soon it will be due,  
 And all of us will go.  
 Enough of beefs they mean to kill  
 Some twenty thousand folks to fill  
 O Democrat, be joyful still.  
 The happy news is so!

**We're going to have a barbecue—Democrat, be joyful!**  
 We'll cook the toe a trick or two,  
 And train up for the fray;  
 On Democratic notes we'll feed,  
 And on our nation's flag we'll feed,  
 And victory then is sure, indeed,  
 For next election day.

RUPERT D. BAUNDERS.

## ORDER OF SACRED HEART CENTENNIAL.

Universal Celebration of the Founding of the Sisterhood to Take Place.

ANNIVERSARY NOVEMBER 21.

Coincides With the Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin—Reception to Archbishop Kain.

November 21 next will mark the centennial anniversary of the Order of the Sacred Heart.

Preparations are in progress for the celebration of the centennial on an elaborate scale. Every house in the order, numbering 167, and located in every part of the globe except Asia, will observe the centennial and as far as local conditions will permit the celebration will be uniform throughout the world.

The Order of the Sacred Heart was founded by the Reverend Mother Barz in Paris, France, on November 21, 1800, just at the close of the French revolution, when all schools and churches were closed. With great zeal she devoted her energies to the cause in which she had enlisted for life. In addition to being a very holy woman, she was highly educated and possessed executive ability to a marked degree.

Her cause prospered from the outset. In a few years the convents of the Sacred Heart were recognized as the finest educational institutions in France, and spreading over all parts of Europe the younger institutions obtained the reputation of the parent house. Early the order crossed the Atlantic and has since been in every State in the United States and Canada, South America and the West Indies. This portion of the world it has not yet reached in Asia.

Africa, Australia and New Zealand all have flourishing institutions.

In the hundred years of its existence the order has had but four superior generals, the last of which was the late Mother Barz, who died in 1895, the year of her death. The present superior general is the Reverend Mother Digby, an English woman of noble birth.

The first house of the order in St. Louis was established in 1877 by Mother Philippine Rode Duchesne, whose cause of beatification is before the Pope at Rome.

The house was located on what is now Broadway opposite the old French Market. The site was then about twenty years on the western limit of the city. As St. Louis grew commercially and territorially, Maryland avenue, and as the Broadway house was now in the heart of the city, the order decided to build a new location for the convent of the dignity of the title of parent house was transferred to the new house on Maryland avenue, which was built in 1895, about seven years ago the convent on Broadway was abandoned and the new house built at Maryland and Taylor avenues.

The details for the centennial celebration have not yet been completed. The general plan of the programme, however, is as follows:

A triduum of preparation, consisting of spiritual exercises and instructions with the exposition and benediction of the blessed sacrament will be held on November 18, 19 and 20. On November 21 the anniversary of the feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin. On that day pontifical high mass will be celebrated at the convent. After the mass a reception will be given the Reverend Archbishop J. J. Grandin, and the members of the city clergy, at which reception all old pupils will be invited to attend.

After the triduum there will be a holiday and a reunion of all the former pupils who can be gotten together and all the Sacred Heart alumnae from the convent. The education and enjoyment of those who attend this drama will be presented by the present pupils of Maryland convent.

The reverend mother is desirous that all graduates of the St. Louis convent of the order shall renew their acquaintances with their alma mater on the occasion of the celebration of the Order of the Sacred Heart.

Four brides-elect, who had not attained the age ordained by law, yesterday procured licenses to wed. One was accompanied to the license office by relatives, and the other two presented letters from their parents, sanctioning the issuance of the papers.

In one instance both applicants were under age; in another instance the bridegroom-elect came from another city, and in the third instance the bride-elect was the one to travel to St. Louis for her life partner. The young people departed, smiling, from the license office, happy that the letters bearing the parental signatures were accepted without difficulty by Clerk Filley and Deputy Clerk Donahue.

Jacob Yung, who gave his age as 21, came from Belleville for his bride. He obtained a permit to wed Miss Estelle Dagwood of No. 579 Theodosia street, who acknowledged to be 17 years.

Miss Nellie Clawson from Columbia, Ill., is also only 17 years of age. She presented a letter from her mother, instructing the clerk that she had parental consent. Arthur Zimmerman, aged 23, of No. 159 South Third street, was the man whom Miss Clawson journeyed to St. Louis to marry.

The third couple to obtain license were Robert A. Dilace and Miss Birdie Benton. The group-elect is 29 years of age and bride-elect is 17. Both reside at No. 321 Olive street.

Erith S. Edwards and Susie Blair of Rockbridge, Ill., succeeded in getting a marriage license. The bridegroom is 21 years of age and the bride-elect is 17. They were married by County Judge Henry L. Wilson.

Chums With a Braw Lad From the Highlands and Even Eats Philadelphia Scrapple to Please the "Foreign Devils."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Sept. 6.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, is working day and night to make himself and his nation "solid" by the "foreign devils." Last week he rode on a merry-go-round, took a straw ride and ate a dish of Philadelphia scrapple. On Monday next, it is understood, Mr. Wu will begin to play golf, using the links behind his hotel at Atlantic City.

This is in pursuance of a carefully laid plan of Mr. Wu to thoroughly ingratiate himself with Americans, and atone, as far as he is able, for the wrongs committed by the Boxers. Of course, the Chinese Minister is enjoying the novelty of these American diversions.

One feat of Mr. Wu, however, seemed to be painfully mechanical. That was when he was called upon to devour green corn and

ple at a clam bake. It is said that he really hid some of the corn beneath the ample folds of his silk gown.

But at golf the distinguished Chinaman will have no chance to dissemble. He must make the whole course with his little Chinese caddy, Wat Ah Guy, who has been taking lessons in the art of caddyng from a Highlander with red whiskers, who was recently imported by the Atlantic City Golf Club from Scotland.

The Highlander and the Chinese have become great friends, as the Highlander asserts that he is kinemore among Americans, not one of whom can tell what he is driving at unless it happens that he is driving in the direction of a putting green.

But Wu Ting Fang and his long dialogue. The Minister speaks Chinese and the Highlander gives his ideas in Lan Maclaren dialect.

The Minister's golf sticks, it is reported, reached him to-day. He will use an ivory golf ball and ivory clubs. He worked hard this morning on the meaning of the funny expressions used by golf players, who appear to be quite sure in other respects.

Mr. Wu wants every one to know about his golf playing. He is suffering for his country's sake, and the more the people see him the better for his cause. He will announce later the day of his first performance. Probably it will be on Monday next, unless the heavens send him other prospects.

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ple at a clam bake. It is said that he really hid some of the corn beneath the ample folds of his silk gown.

But at golf the distinguished Chinaman will have no chance to dissemble. He must make the whole course with his little Chinese caddy, Wat Ah Guy, who has been taking lessons in the art of caddyng from a Highlander with red whiskers, who was recently imported by the Atlantic City Golf Club from Scotland.

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